

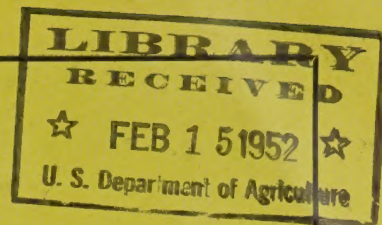
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1951

# RHODODENDRONS

## OF DISTINCTION

HENNY & BRYDON  
BOX 212  
BROOKS, OREGON

HENNY & BRYDON  
BOX 212  
BROOKS, OREGON

**BRYDON'S**

415 South High  
SALEM, OREGON



# THE CULTURE OF RHODODENDRONS

The following notes are intended primarily for the general gardener in the hope that he, or she, might be encouraged to grow a wider variety of Rhododendrons. Perhaps there may be some observations of interest to the specialist who is seeking to improve his cultural methods and certainly I would be delighted to receive exchanges of ideas and techniques from all of you who treasure this genus as one of the most beautiful of evergreen flowering shrubs.

Since 1921, when first I began my apprenticeship as a nurseryman, I have had the good fortune to be associated with growers whose skill I have noted and from whom I have gained much valuable information. The old time nurserymen with Dobbie & Co. of Edinburgh, Scotland; the members of the staff at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh; the instructors and professors at the University of California in Berkeley; and the many friends and growers on the Pacific Coast have all contributed, subconsciously perhaps, to these notes.

## BOTANICAL

The genus *Rhododendron* is a member of the Heath family and contains over 800 species which occur mainly in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A few outlying species are native to Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, with the most southerly of all in the northern part of Australia. In the United States there are seventeen native species, including the Azaleas, which are Rhododendrons, botanically speaking. So far as garden hybrids are concerned, the most important native species in this country are the Great Laurel (*R. maximum*), found growing wild in New England and extending southwards through the Appalachians to northern Georgia, and the Mountain Rose Bay (*R. catawbiense*) which is found on the higher elevations of the Allegheny and Appalachian Mountains. As ornamentals, these two species are not to be compared with our present day hybrids, but their influence on these hybrids has been and will continue to be most extensive.

It is interesting to note that the first Rhododendron species to be introduced into England was *R. maximum* whose flowering was recorded in 1756. *R. ponticum* arrived in England in 1763, *R. caucasicum* in 1803 and *R. catawbiense* in 1809. The famous scarlet tree species, *R. arboreum* was introduced from China in 1802 and once seen in flower was quickly combined with the earlier arrivals to give us a combination from which many of our finest hybrids have been derived. About the middle of the nineteenth century, botanical explorations to the Indian Himalayas, Tibet, and Western China became more frequent and a vast array of new species began to find their way into the gardens of Europe to be cultivated and constantly improved so that today we are beginning to reap a harvest of beauty from a genus whose variations in color, floral shape, and leaf pattern are unexcelled. In the provinces of Southwestern China and on the slopes of the Himalayas, Rhododendrons exhibit a wide range of growth characters. Dwarf species, barely a foot in height, extend for acres, clothing the alpine meadows above 14,000 feet altitude and resembling their cousins the heathers, only more colorful with shades of yellow, purple, and rosy pink flowers. At lower altitudes, the larger shrubby species dominate the vegetation and seas of yellow, crimson, and white paint the hillsides in spring. In the forested areas, tree species such as *R. grande* are known to attain a height of 60 feet and specimens have been seen whose trunks measured 4 feet in circumference. In the more humid zones and at lower altitudes, species with the fragrance of spice are found and oftentimes occur as epiphytes, growing in the crotches of Oak and Magnolia trees and lighting the forest gloom with their pristine loveliness.

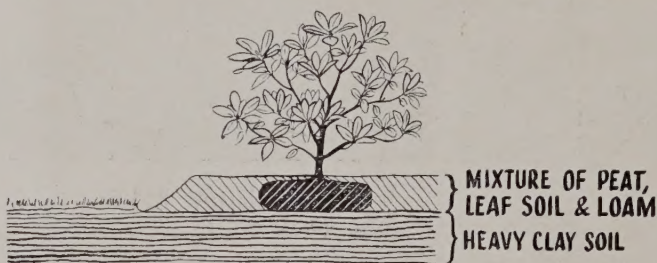
Consider the contrasts and variations in this aggregation of wild types and think of the re-combination of their characters which is possible to the plant breeder! Each year, many new hybrids are being created by enthusiastic growers who are striving to make tender ones more hardy and hardy ones more beautiful. It is safe to predict that before many years have passed, the tough characters of our native species will be combined with the clear colors and interesting leaf forms of their Chinese relatives so that the gardens in Maine might be graced with the loveliness which is now limited to the sheltered gardens of Long Island and the Pacific Northwest.

## SOIL

During a recent trip to the slopes of Mt. Hood where the blossoms of our native Rhododendrons (*R. macrophyllum*) were enjoyed, it was noted that the soil in which they were growing was almost pure coarse grit and apparently devoid of humus although there was ample moisture present. This type of soil is in sharp contrast to the forest loam in which the same species is found growing in the coastal areas and where, incidentally, the plants are more lush. The accounts of botanical travelers tell us that in the alpine meadows of Yunnan, some species are found along the margins of boggy meadows and then again

others are found thriving on thin layers of humus overlying rocky stratas and irrigated by the melting snows from above. These variations in soil types provide a clue to the requirements of Rhododendrons in cultivation. An abundance of moisture at the roots is essential, particularly during spring when the plants are putting out their greatest growth.

Sharp drainage along with moisture is also essential for without air, the roots will not function properly and the plants show signs of distress. Their roots are exceedingly fine and hair like. They are confined to the upper 9 to 12 inches of soil and because of their fineness are unable to penetrate a heavy clay nor are they able to survive in a wet soggy medium. It has been demonstrated by soil scientists that Rhododendrons succeed best in an acid medium preferably with pH reading of between 5 and 6. This may not mean too much to the home gardener whose concern is chiefly with the physical structure rather than the chemistry of the soil. *If roses, pansies, and lilies are thriving and if the temperatures are not extreme nor humidity too low, then Rhododendrons may be grown with reasonable success.* A good soil should contain an abundance of humus. If it runs together when wet, or packs and becomes cracked when dry, then add generous amounts of peat moss or decaying leaves.



In the case of sticky clay soils, it would be wise to build a bed of loose humusy material on top of the clay and then plant the Rhododendrons, rather than attempt to make the original soil friable by digging in the humus. If this is not feasible, then apply a dressing of gypsum (calcium sulphate) at the rate of four pounds per 100 square feet and cultivate it in. This will flocculate the clay and make the soil easier to work. Bulky material in the form of peat or leaf mold or decayed pine needles may be incorporated to provide the porosity which is so essential. In sandy soils, the addition of humus is also a necessity, not so much to keep it open but to help retain moisture during the dry months. Black vegetable muck soils or loams which have been heavily enriched with nitrogenous fertilizers are not too desirable. When Rhododendrons are planted in this type of medium the root mass remains quite small, since they are not gross feeders, and in the event of a long dry period, the plants are more susceptible to damage. In such soils they should be planted in pure peat moss or leaf mold. Better still, a combination of the two. The cardinal points to remember are (1) Lots of humus, (2) Sharp drainage, (3) Plenty of moisture.

## PLANTING

As was mentioned in the previous paragraph, the roots of Rhododendrons are confined to the top 9 or 12 inches of the soil. It therefore follows that they should be planted so that the top of the root ball, as it arrives from the nursery, is planted not more than one inch beneath the surface. If the roots are placed too deep, it is not long before the foliage turns a sickly yellowish green,



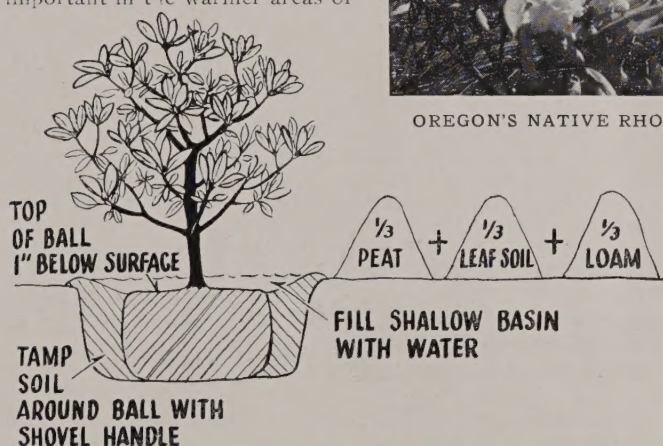


## PLANTING (Continued)

growth is short, numerous small flower trusses are produced and the plant ultimately dies from insufficient aeration of the root soil. If the bed has been prepared with the components recommended in the previous paragraph, then further addition of humus is unnecessary. Should the planting area be too large to treat as a unit, then dig a hole several inches in excess of the ball's depth and width, break up the bottom of the hole to ensure good drainage, then fill around the roots with equal parts of peat moss, leaf mold, and sandy loam. Firm this mixture with a shovel handle, leaving a shallow basin around the plant which should be filled several times with water to settle the root ball. In the Pacific coast areas west of the Cascades, planting may be carried out from August until May but preferably in the early fall so that the plants have time to become established before new growth is made in the spring. This is particularly important in the warmer areas of



OREGON'S NATIVE RHODODENDRONS (*R. macrophyllum*) WITH MT. HOOD IN BACKGROUND



dig a trench around the base of the plant in a pattern comparable to the spread of the foliage. The trench need not be more than eighteen inches in depth. Carefully remove the surplus soil back to where the fine hair-like roots appear, then undercut the root mass leaving a solid area of soil in the center as shown in the illustration. Roll up a square of canvas or burlap, push it under the root ball, gently tip the plant on to the canvas, unroll it and the plant may be moved at will.

## MULCHING

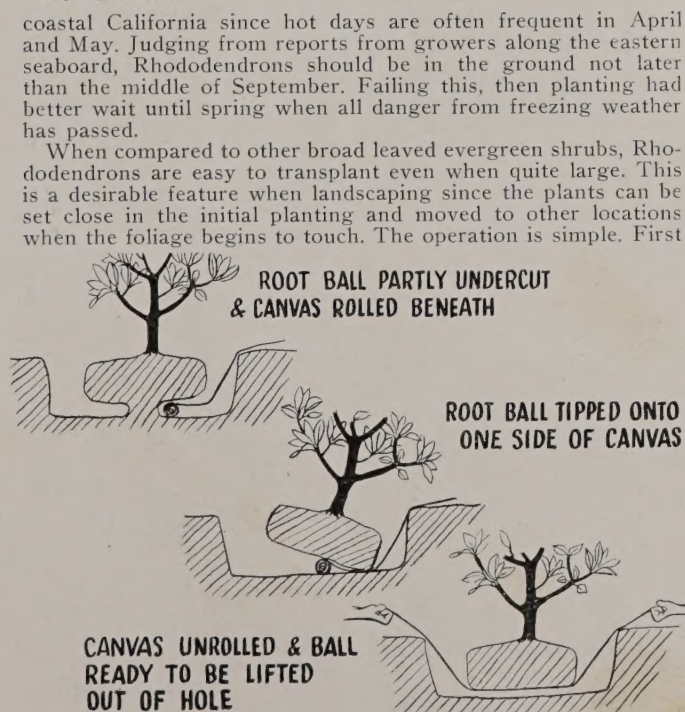
A protective mulch over the roots of Rhododendrons is a very important part of their culture. Peat moss, decaying pine needles, dried fern leaves, spent hops, tan bark, and sawdust are among the most commonly used mulches which have been used successfully. A mulch should be applied immediately after planting and it should be renewed each year or as it decays to where it is no longer evident on the surface. A mulch protects the root system from the sun's rays and drying winds, keeps the soil temperature warmer in winter and cooler in summer, conserves soil moisture in dry weather and ultimately becomes a source of food available to the surface feeding roots. Such material as tan bark or sawdust will not break down as rapidly as pine needles or leaf mold, therefore, they would not be renewed as frequently as the "softer materials".



## FERTILIZERS

Rhododendrons are not heavy feeders and a little care in the preparation of the planting site in the beginning will yield big dividends. Leaf mold, peat moss, and other humic materials are usually sufficient and the addition of fertilizers is not really necessary. As a matter of fact, several of the hybrids are quite sensitive to the presence of organic or inorganic fertilizers and show their resentment in their deformed and twisted leaves and in some instances, the foliage takes on a burned appearance around the margins of the leaves. This is particularly true in many of those with *R. Griersonianum* blood. *R. J. Van Nes* is another notable example, and reacts quite unfavorably to fertilizer in any shape or form.

It is advisable, therefore, to create a reservoir of slowly available plant food in the form of humusy material rather than





## FERTILIZERS—Continued

applying the quicker acting chemical salts in the hope of obtaining quick growth. An exception to this rule is in regard to the use of sawdust as a soil amendment or mulch. In areas close to lumbering industry, it is cheaper than peat moss, serves the same purpose as a mulch, and is an excellent physical addition to either a heavy or light soil. In time it becomes a source of plant food, but the period of decomposition is a lengthy one unless quick acting nitrogenous fertilizers are added to speed up the bacterial action and hasten the decomposition of lignins and celluloses into humus. For every one hundred square feet of sawdust one inch thick, apply two pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia, either dry or in solution.

Whatever method is used, it is good insurance to water the plants thoroughly after applying the fertilizer so that there is no likelihood of a burn. The sulphate of ammonia may be applied in the spring and again in three applications at six week intervals. On older specimens which have been in place for some years, a top dressing of well decayed barnyard manure is beneficial if applied in fall as a mulch and allowed to be washed in by winter rains and snow. There are several brand name acid fertilizers on the market, usually with a cottonseed meal base which are slow acting and safe to use when the manufacturer's directions are followed.

The use of so called leaf feeding fertilizers containing urea and applied via the foliage is becoming more widespread among nurserymen and one or two proprietary mixtures now on the market have been used with success on Rhododendrons.

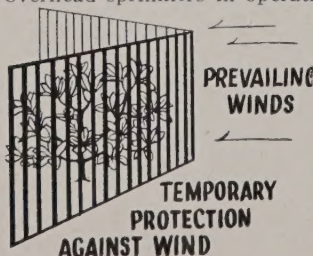
It is customary to begin feeding just prior to flowering and then repeating the applications at month intervals until August when feeding is discontinued.

## WATER

Rhododendrons imbibe water in quantity during the growing season, but overwatering can be disastrous if the soil has been insufficiently lightened and water accumulates around the root system. So again the importance of good drainage is emphasized. The value of a mulch is evident since a layer of loose humus absorbs many times its weight in water and releases it slowly into the atmosphere so that the humidity around the plant is increased.

When Rhododendrons are purchased from the nursery, the root ball usually contains a high percentage of peat moss. This is especially true in the case of plants in smaller grades. Once peat moss is allowed to become dry, it takes some time for water to penetrate thoroughly into the root ball. To avoid possible injury to the plant due to dry roots, immerse each ball in a tub of water preparatory to planting and then water thoroughly after the plant is in place. On steep slopes or in the case of large specimens it is sometimes necessary to resort to sub-irrigation in order that the water might reach the entire root area, in which case the use of a water spike is recommended. This is an attachment which fits on the hose and is pushed into the root area and the water is forced into the ground through holes in the tubular attachment. The canvas hose type of sprinklers, called Soil Soakers, are excellent for watering and do a thorough job without eroding the soil or dissipating the moisture into the atmosphere.

Most Rhododendrons are native to regions where the humidity is relatively high so that during the warm summer days, overhead sprinkling night and morning is appreciated, and assists materially in the reduction of insect populations. In our nursery, the bulk of our plants from two years old and up are grown in full sun and during hot days, sometimes 99° to 100° with humidity down to 12, the overhead sprinkling system is turned on and allowed to run from noon until three or four in the afternoon. Burning of the foliage has not occurred when the sprinklers are left on for a three or four hour period. However, there has been burning of the leaves when sprinklers were not turned on or when they were run for only a short period. Since the average garden is not equipped with overhead sprinklers, it would be wise to confine the sprinkling to early morning and late evening. Where lath shade is employed or where there are overhead sprinklers in operation, then by all means turn them on during the heat of the day.

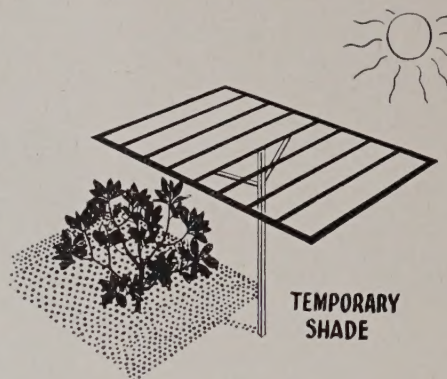


## SHADE AND PROTECTION

In the Willamette Valley, where our nursery is located, the Weather Bureau records showed that we had over 4000 sunlight hours for last year. During an average summer, temperatures of 97° and 98° are not uncommon although the mean is 52.1°. Despite the

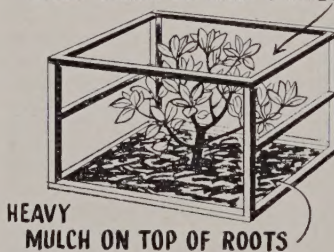
fact that Rhododendrons are recommended as shade loving plants, the majority of our stock, after it has attained an age of three years, is grown in full light in open nursery beds. This is done to promote sturdy growth and to assist in the formation of flower buds.

Around the home or in the garden where the quality of the bloom is of utmost importance, it is recommended that the plants receive a few hours respite from direct sunlight during the heat of the day.



If the plants are being used as a foundation planting, then the north side or east side of the house is to be preferred unless there are trees on the south and west sides to protect them. The ideal location is where the plants receive the benefit of shade from high trees without being directly underneath the branches. It must be borne in mind that it is just as important to protect the plants from strong winds as it is to provide shade, and a belt of high shrubs or high fence to the windward side will prevent a great deal of damage to the foliage as well as the blossoms. Dense overhead shade is detrimental to their welfare and induces the plants to become drawn and leggy with a consequent reduction in vigor and flower buds. Where Rhododendrons are planted in woodland, a periodic thinning out of overhead branches is necessary to admit sunlight. In a new garden where shade is insufficient or where the trees have not attained the size to throw much shade, then temporary lath shades will make a splendid substitute until the trees become more mature. When selecting a planting site, avoid hollows or slopes which lead into a hollow where cold air is likely to settle. Such a location can prove to be disastrous during winter and early spring. If possible, choose a long gentle slope where there is free escape for cold air as well as excess water.

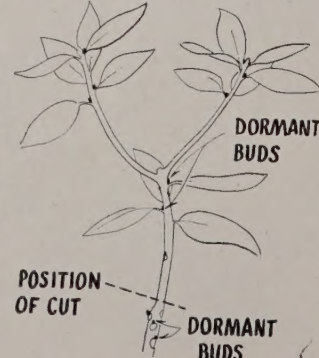
## FILL IN AROUND BRANCHES WITH LOOSE STRAW OR FERN LEAVES



and pushed into the ground around the base of the plant so that the branches cover the Rhododendrons make an excellent and quickly built cover. Pine or any of the cone bearing trees may be used for this purpose.

## PRUNING

Gardeners are often confronted with the problem of a Pink Pearl or similar large hybrid which has overgrown its position in the garden. They have no alternative but to prune and it can be done without too much damage to the plant provided a little care is exercised. Rhododendron leaves occur in whorls at the end of each growth. In the axils of the leaves are growth buds which remain dormant unless they can be forced into growth by removing the stems beyond the point of their origin. By cutting back the stems to a whorl of leaves below, these buds are induced to break so that a plant might recover its growth the same spring.

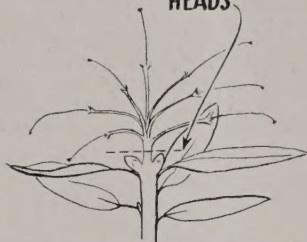




The cutting is best done at flowering time and the plant should be watered heavily and given a little stimulant in the form of sulphate of ammonia, 2 ozs. per sq. yd. and thoroughly watered into the soil.

After flowering, the removal of old flower clusters will help conserve the plant's strength and prevent the setting of seed pods. In some hybrids, the number of flower buds which form each year is often too many for the plant's good and a good measure of what to leave when disbudding is one bud to each square foot of leaf surface. By so doing, an even show of flowers is ensured throughout the years and the plant is not weakened by the prodigality of its blossoms.

#### PINCH OFF OLD FLOWER HEADS



### PESTS AND DISEASES

Insect pests attacking Rhododendrons may be divided into two general classes: 1. Sucking insects, which pierce the leaf surface and suck out the sap, causing discoloration and ultimate defoliation. 2. Chewing insects, which bite out portions of the leaf leaving holes and scalloped margins.

Of the first group, thrip, aphids, and lacewing fly are the most common. The presence of thrip is readily ascertained by the silvery appearance of the leaf surface. The adult insect may be recognized by its flat body, barely 1/20 inch long and narrow in proportion to its length. They are colorless in the early stages and become almost black with age. A forceful spray consisting of two teaspoonfuls of 50% wettable DDT to one gallon water applied to the leaf undersurface will effectively control this pest. The lacewing fly is about 1/8 inch long and 1/16 inch wide and has transparent lace like wings which are held flat against its body. The eggs hatch out in early May and control may be obtained by spraying with a 1% solution of Volck Summer Oil to which has been added Black Leaf "40" at the rate of two teaspoonfuls per gallon of the solution. It is important that the spray is directed towards the underside of the foliage and that it is applied during late May or early June. Aphids cause a distortion of the young soft growth, the effect of which is apparent as the leaves mature. Control is by spraying at ten day intervals with Black Leaf "40", two teaspoonfuls to one gallon of water. The addition of a soap spreader will assist materially in destroying this pest.

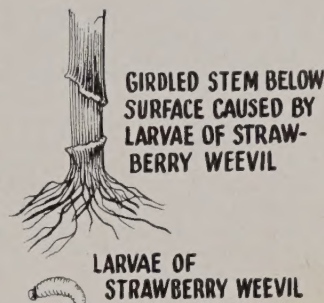
In group two, the strawberry root weevil and caterpillars are particularly destructive. The larvae of the strawberry root weevils are usually active in fall and winter, working on roots and stems near the ground. They may girdle the stem, destroying the tissues so deeply as to prevent the conduction of food material to the roots. The adult form of this insect feeds on the leaves, chewing out small scalloped areas along the leaf margins. Control of the adult is effected by broadcasting one of the proprietary applebaits around the crown of the plants. If they are applied according to directions and kept up at intervals of from ten days to two weeks for eight or nine applications, reasonable success will be assured. For control of the larvae stage, the following is recommended. Apply arsenate of lead dust (3 ozs. per sq. yd.) and work into the top four inches of soil before planting or dust around the crown of the plant and lightly work in with the fingers. Caterpillars occasionally chew out portions of the leaf and may be controlled by spraying the foliage with arsenate of lead.

The best preventive against destructive organisms which



### PEST AND DISEASES (Continued)

attack plants is to keep the plants in good health and to protect them against cold biting winds, excessively hot sunshine, or any factors which may contribute to any injury which allows an organism to gain admittance to the plant tissues. Fungus diseases on Rhododendrons are relatively rare. There are two to be especially guarded against; namely, "leaf spot" and "bud blast". "Leaf Spot", as its name implies, is detected by the dark brown spots on the foliage. The spots vary in size and may be circular or angular in outline. Sometimes they have a silvery area in the center. Control is by picking off the diseased leaves and burning, then spraying the entire plant with Bordeaux Mixture at 10 to 12 days intervals during the growing season. "Bud blast" appears in the early spring and often follows excessively heavy rains in the fall. In early spring outer bud scales take on a silvery appearance and begin to drop. The infected buds turn brown and dry up and, if not removed, will remain on the plant for one or two years. To control, pick and burn all infected buds and spray the plant with Bordeaux Mixture at intervals of two weeks.



### CULTURAL DIFFICULTIES

Most of the difficulties encountered by gardeners in pursuit of their hobby may be attributed to improper cultural practices. Perhaps the most common error on the part of the grower is planting Rhododendrons too deep, which is followed by short annual growths, increasingly smaller trusses and leaves, and finally the demise of the plant.

Yellowing of the foliage may be caused by several conditions. If the leaf turns yellow while the veins remain green, it would indicate that the soil was too alkaline. Such a condition may be temporarily corrected by applying acid fertilizers or by the application of aluminum sulphate at the rate of five pounds per 100 square feet and watered in. It is doubtful that either of these two remedies would be of much permanence, and the only worth-while solution is to dig the plant and replant in a humusy material such as was recommended in the paragraph on soils.

Overall yellowing of the foliage may be caused by an improperly drained soil and a consequent reduction of oxygen at the root zone. The degree of yellowing differs from that caused by an alkaline soil in that the leaf is yellow all over, including the veins. The remedy is obvious, namely, to provide better drainage either by tiling or by removing the plant to a more suitable location. Too much light will also cause a yellowing of the foliage, particularly on the larger leaved hybrids as the Loderis, Dr. Stocker, etc.

The failure of plants to form flower buds is sometimes encountered. In the case of Loderi, Gill's Crimson, Faggetter's Favorite, Beauty of Littleworth, etc., buds are not produced until the plants are several years old. This is a normal situation and due to heritable characters. Too much overhead shade may cause a lack of flowering wood to be formed and in its place promote a leggy thin growth. Some hybrids may give an abundance of flowers one year and the next year form only growth buds. This condition can be overcome by partially disbudding in the early spring, allowing one flower bud to remain per square foot of leaf area. This will ensure an even show of flowers from one year to the next.

If the cultural methods suggested under the various paragraphs are carefully followed, there should be little difficulty in growing Rhododendrons successfully. Once properly established in a suitable soil they demand little attention outside of an abundance of water during the growing period.



## LANDSCAPING

With the increase in number of *Rhododendron* hybrids, the gardener has been allowed a great deal more latitude in his choice of suitable locations for their culture. Dwarf types such as *Carmen*, *Moonstone*, *Humming Bird* and *pemakoense* are excellent subjects for the rock garden where they will thrive provided they are not planted on a south facing slope in full sun. Low informal hedges of *Bowbells*, *Cilpinense*, or *Blue Tit* would make attractive boundaries between garden areas. The *Lady Chamberlain* varieties and related types make wonderful specimens when trained flat against a protected wall. The taller growing sorts, as *Betty Wormald*, *Sappho*, or *Mrs. Chas. Pearson*, could be utilized as screen plantings or as background material for the large border. The low growing varieties, as *May Day*, *Fabia*, *Unique* and *Bowbells*, are supplying a long needed change in foundation plantings, and landscape architects are using them to good advantage on east and north aspects, or on the south and west when shade conditions warrant their use.

In the woodland garden the lavenders, blues, and mauves are most effective and varieties as *Mrs. Chas. Pearson*, *Van Nes Sensation*, *Mrs. E. C. Stirling*, and the forms of *Augustini* show to advantage when shaded from direct sunlight. There are varieties suited to the smallest city garden or the largest country estate. The color range is almost complete, and includes creams and yellows, lavenders and blues, pinks in every shade, reds, crimsons, and scarlets and all the intermediate blends. Where *Rhododendrons* can be grown they stand unsurpassed as ornamental flowering shrubs on equal terms with the rose in beauty and popularity.

## HARDINESS AND QUALITY RATINGS

The symbols which follow the variety names are significant in that they represent the hardiness and quality ratings of the British and American *Rhododendron* Societies. From these symbols, the customer is able to determine with reasonable accuracy the varieties best suited to his climate.

### The British Ratings are as follows:

- A Hardy and will stand full exposure.
- B Hardy but requires partial shade for best results.
- C Hardy along the coast and in sheltered places in inland gardens.

The asterisk (\*) following the letters A, B or C indicate the quality rating of the variety in question. Four asterisks signifies top rating. Where there are no asterisks it means that the variety is too new to be rated.

The symbol "x" following the letters H-1, H-2, etc., indicates the American quality rating. Four "x's" indicate the

## HARDINESS

The hardiness of any plant is determined by many factors all of which are interrelated. Inheritance, vigor, available moisture, amount of protection afforded, condition of growth, time of year low temperatures occur, cultural practices of the grower and many more.

The majority of the hybrids listed in this booklet are of British origin and, until last year, we have been entirely dependent upon the Year Books of the British Association for ratings on hardiness and desirability. The American *Rhododendron* Society has recently published their ratings and the two systems have been incorporated into our descriptive matter so that the prospective grower may evaluate his climatic conditions and select his varieties accordingly.

Several of the varieties in the lists have not been given a rating by either the American or British Associations and in these instances the plants are too new to be rated. However, all of them are comparable to the B Class which means that they are at least hardy to 5 degrees above zero. Whatever is selected, it is extremely important that the following rules be observed:

1. Begin with healthy plants.
2. Maintain a deep mulch of loose substance over the root area.
3. Do not allow the plants to enter the winter in a dry condition.

### The American Ratings are as follows:

- H-1 These varieties should be hardy in Southern New York and Southern New England.
- H-2 & H3 These varieties should be hardy in the southern part of Long Island and around Philadelphia.
- H-4 & H5 These should be hardy close to the coast in Pacific Northwest or in sheltered areas throughout Western Washington and Oregon.

highest possible rating. The absence of this symbol means that the variety is too new to be rated.

## NEW INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1951-1952

Stock of these plants in this group is exceedingly scarce, therefore, we are limiting our sales to one plant per customer. Since in many instances only a few plants are available this year, we urge that orders be placed early to avoid disappointment this planting season.

### CARMEN (didymum x repens)

A new introduction of great merit which has received many awards in Great Britain. This is a true dwarf, forming cushions of dark green rounded leaves and waxy crimson bells which appear in April. Unlike its parent, *R. repens*, it is easy of cultivation. Very scarce. We have a limited number to offer this year for the first time.

2"-4" \$4.50; 4"-6" \$6.00

### DAMOZEL (A. W. bright rose x Griersonianum)

An attractive hybrid created by the late Lionel de Rothschild. The large dome shaped truss contains 17 flowers which are a deep rose pink with darker spots throughout the interior. Really a beautiful variety which blooms towards the end of May

9"-12" \$7.50

### ELIZABETH (repens x Griersonianum)

This is without doubt the most notable introduction from Great Britain in years. It excels either parent in beauty and is exceptionally free flowering. Perhaps it's most commendable character is its ease of cultivation. The habit is more spreading than upright and it should eventually attain a height of 2½ feet but with a greater corresponding width. The trusses, comprising clusters of three to six blossoms, are axillary as well as terminal. The flowers are 3 inches wide, 2½ inches long, deep red, and appear in late April. A wonderful low growing hybrid with great promise. Scarce.

4"-6" \$6.00; 6"-9" \$7.50

### GRENADIER (Moser's Maroon x Elliottii)

This is a first class hybrid created by the late Lionel de Rothschild. It has an erect habit, possibly attaining a height of 8'. The foliage is dark green and the perfectly round tight trusses comprise about 17 flowers which are individually 3½ inches in diameter and an intense blood

red. The blooms appear in late May. Highly recommended as one of the best late reds.

9"-12" \$7.50

### IMPI (didymum x Moser's Maroon)

Hardy and distinctively dark in color. This little fellow has miniature trusses of bell shaped flowers. In the shade the flowers appear black but are brightened by sunlight to a brilliant red. The lance shaped leaves are dark green with a conspicuous white indumentum beneath. Will become a small compact shrublet 3 feet high and blooms in April.

6"-9" \$6.00

### JOCK (Williamsianum x Griersonianum)

An excellent small hybrid of notable ancestry. Well suited where space is limited and makes a low spreading shrub with rounded leaves and dainty trusses of 6 to 8 flowers. The blossoms are bell shaped, dark pink with a suggestion of orange in the throat, and appear in late April. One of the best.

6"-9" \$6.00

### RACIL (racemosum x ciliatum)

B\*\*

A happy combination of two fine species with clusters of apple blossom pink flowers. It forms a neat low shrublet, possibly 3 feet at maturity, and has survived below zero temperatures at our nursery. The flowers usually appear in early April. This charming dwarf should be planted in groups of 3 or more to be appreciated.

6"-9" \$5.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

### RADIUM (Griersonianum x Earl of Athlone)

When first we saw this hybrid in bloom it reminded us of a giant peony. The dome shaped trusses contain from 14 to 16 flowers of bright geranium scarlet. The substance is excellent and the flowers are quite weather resistant. It should eventually attain a height of 6 feet and makes a dense rounded shrub. It blooms in late May.

9"-12" \$7.50



# OUR 1951 RHODODENDRON LIST

The following list contains the dwarf and low growing types which are suited for the rock garden, the front of the shrub border, or as low shrubs in the foundation planting around the home.

## DWARF and LOW-GROWING RHODODENDRONS

### *Shades of Pink*

**ARTHUR J. IVENS** (Williamsianum x Houlstonii)

B; H-2 xxx

This is a dwarf compact grower reminiscent of Bowbells, but with larger leaves and flowers. The shallow bell shaped blossoms, 3 inches wide, are a beautiful shade of Persian Rose. Blooms about the middle of April and ultimately attains from 3 to 4 feet in height.

6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**BOWBELLS** (Corona x Williamsianum)

B \*\*; H-3 xxx

A delightful compact hybrid which is gaining in popularity each year. It has neat rounded foliage and gracefully pendant bell-shaped flowers of rich pink. The young growths which follow are a striking bronze—much like the young shoots on Andromeda. Bowbells becomes a rounded shrublet of 4 feet and blooms in May.

6"-9" \$5.00; 9"-12" \$6.00

**CORONA**

B \*\*\*; H-3 xx

A neat growing bushy hybrid with tall trusses of delightful coral pink flowers. Blooms in April-May and eventually becomes a wide shrub 4 to 5 feet high.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

**GOBLIN B-form** (Break of Day x Griersonianum)

Here is an unusual shade of deep salmon rose in flowers of great substance which are carried gracefully on loose trusses of 7 widely funnel-shaped blossoms. The plant has an open spreading habit and will attain maturity at about 5 feet. Blooms the middle of May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

**JOCK**—See New Introductions, page 6.

**PEMAKOENSE**

A \*\*; H-3 xxx

This species from Eastern Tibet is unique in that it spreads by underground stems much like a Pernettya. It is barely a foot in height and makes a charming ground cover with individually large open flowers up to 2 inches wide and a pleasing pinkish mauve. Blooms in early April and is a nice companion for the large leaved *Bergenia crassifolia*.

6"-9" \$5.00; 9"-12" \$6.00

**RACIL**—See New Introductions, page 6.

### *Shades of Red*

**ARTHUR OSBORN**

(didymum x Griersonianum)

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

A dwarf compact hybrid raised in the famous Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. The dull green foliage is an excellent foil for the tubular dark scarlet flowers. This low growing shrub blooms in June.

6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**CARMEN**—See New Introductions, page 6.

**GOBLIN Red form**

This seedling out of the Goblin cross has shown great promise as a semi-dwarf shrub. It is identical in every respect to the salmon rose Goblin except for the brilliant orange scarlet flowers. Easy of cultivation and a grand form.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00



BRIC-A-DRAK



MOONSTONE

**HAEMATODES**

B \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxxxx

This species from S.W. China is highly regarded by British hybridists and an excellent parent for a new race of dwarf red Rhododendrons. It rarely exceeds 3 feet in height and has a compact habit with dull green felted leaves and large scarlet crimson bell-shaped flowers. Blooms toward the end of April.

2"-4" \$2.50; 4"-6" \$4.50

**HUMMING BIRD**

(haematodes x Williamsianum)

C \*\*; H-4 xxx

A true dwarf with rounded leaves and gracefully pendant bell-shaped flowers of cherry red. Here is an excellent companion for Moonstone, Bowbells, and others of the Williamsianum clan. It will reach a height of 2 feet in time, although it is very slow growing. Blooms in mid-April.

4"-6" \$6.00; 6"-9" \$7.00

**IMPI**—See New Introductions, page 6.

**MAY DAY** (haematodes x Griersonianum) C \*\*\*\*; H-3 xxxxx

One of the very finest introductions to date. It is low growing, becoming a spreading shrub up to 4 feet high and a natural for foundation planting. The cerise scarlet flowers are of excellent substance and very freely produced in early May, literally covering the plant with blossoms. Certainly worthy of the 4 stars accorded it by the British and American Societies

9"-12 \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### *Blue and Lavender Shades*

**AUGFAST** (Augustinii x fastigiatum)

B \*\*\*

Here is a delightful small shrub for the front of the border. The lovely blue flowers are freely produced in early April. It does best in slight shade, where the blossoms show to good advantage, and ultimately becomes 5 feet.

6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**BLUE DIAMOND** (Intrifast x Augustinii)

B \*\*\*\*

One of the finest blue flowering shrubs in existence. It is of moderate growth, possibly attaining a height of 3 feet and quite compact in habit. The numerous lavender blue flowers are freely produced in mid-April.

6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**BLUE TIT** (impendum x Augustinii)

B \*\*\*\*; H-3 xxx

This is an outstanding hybrid of dense low growth which rarely exceeds 2½ feet when grown in full sun. Under shade it may become 4 feet. The myriad of flowers are a pleasing light blue, appearing in mid-April. They are most effective when planted in groups and allowed to form a solid group. You will find it makes an admirable small informal hedge.

6"-9" \$4.00; 9"-12" \$5.00

### *White and Light Colored Types*

**BRIC-A-BRAC** (leucaspis x moupinense)

H-3 xxx

This dainty Rhododendron shows great promise as a new dwarf hybrid for the smaller garden or foreground of the border. The large flat pure white 2½" flowers are produced in pairs at the terminals of the new growths and their beauty is enhanced by the conspicuous chocolate anthers. Bric-a-brac blooms about the middle of March and seems impervious to the weather. Ultimately 3 feet high.

6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**CILPINENSE** (ciliatum x moupinense)

C \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxx

A charming low growing hybrid with clean good looking foliage. Quantities of funnel shaped blossoms appear in early April and the large pink flushed flowers are funnel shaped and become white as they mature. A very attractive plant which looks grand at any time in the front of the border. Its ultimate height is about 3 feet.

6"-9" \$4.50; 9"-12" \$5.50





HARVEST MOON

**DWARF AND LOW-GROWING—Continued**

*Yellow Shades*

**DEVONSHIRE CREAM** (campylocarpum x a hardy hybrid) B  
Well named and just as delightful! A neat rounded plant, possibly 4 feet when established, with compact trusses of rich cream flowers which are marked red in the throat. This hybrid retains its rich cream color right up to the last. It blooms in late April and is slightly smaller than Unique. Very scarce. 6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**MOONSTONE** (campylocarpum x Williamsianum) H-3 xxx  
This is an attractive small plant with round leaves and compact habit eventually 2½ feet in height. The cup shaped flowers are pink as they open, but quickly turn to creamy yellow. It blooms in mid-April and is a natural companion for Bowbells, Jock, or Humming Bird. 6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**SOUVR. W. C. SLOCOCK** B\*\*\*; H-3 xxx  
A beautiful hybrid which is a little larger than the two preceding plants but it still is sufficiently small to be classed as a low growing type. It will attain between 4 and 5 feet in height yet retain its compact neat growth habit. The buds are a lovely pink and open to primrose yellow flowers which have exquisite form. Blooms in early May. 6"-9" \$5.00; 9"-12" \$6.00

**UNIQUE** B\*\*\*; H-3 xxx  
This hybrid is the very epitome of neatness. Rounded leaves, compact habit, and tight rounded trusses of deep cream flowers which are flushed apricot as they open. Will reach 5 feet eventually but quite slow growing. Blooms in late April. 6"-9" \$4.00; 9"-12" \$5.00

*Blends of Orange and Yellow*

**DIDO** (dichroanthum x decorum) B \*\*; H-4 x  
A very slow growing and compact hybrid with numerous orange yellow bells which appear in early May. 6"-9" \$5.00; 9"-12" \$6.00

**EREBUS** (Fabia x Griersonianum)  
This is an attractive hybrid created by Lord Aberconway at his famous estate in Wales. It is a bushy spreading plant, eventually 4 feet high, with numerous funnel-shaped flowers of an intense orange flushed vermillion. It blooms in early May. 6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**FABIA** (dichroanthum x Griersonianum) B \*\*\*; H-4 xxx  
All the Fabias listed below are clonal forms and not seedlings. They differ only in flower color. The habit in each case is low and spreading, eventually attaining a height of 4 feet and possibly spreading twice as wide. The trusses are very graceful and contain from 6 to 8 pendant flowers, 2½" long and 3" wide. They appear in early May and are of good substance. They are excellent companion plants for Azalea mollis, particularly the yellow shades. 9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

**FABIA VAR. EXBURY**  
The largest flowered of the Fabias. Apricot yellow flushed salmon pink.

**FABIA VAR. TANGERINE**  
Vermilion, shaded towards the edges of the lobes a geranium lake and the throat of the corolla a poppy red.

**FABIA VAR. ROMAN POTTERY**

Pale orange with coppery lobes.

**FABIA VAR. TOWERCOURT**

Pale apricot yellow margined salmon pink.

**GOLDEN HORN** (dichroanthum x Elliotii) B; H-3 xxx  
A low spreading plant which has proven surprisingly hardy with flowers of excellent substance. The loose trusses contain up to 10 trumpet shaped flowers which are light orange red. The blossoms begin to appear about the first of April and continue until early May. The spreading habit and dark green leaves make this an admirable plant for the foreground. 6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**MEDUSA** (scyphocalyx x Griersonianum)  
A selected form from the Sunningdale Nurseries in Britain with numerous bells of deep burnt orange. Flowers about the middle of May. Its habit is compact and quite dwarf. Very attractive. 6"-9" \$6.00; 9"-12" \$7.00

**NEREID** (neriiflorum x dichroanthum) C  
This tidy little plant occurred at Sunningdale Nursery as a natural hybrid. The neat foliage and graceful trusses of salmon orange tubular flowers combine to make it a charming dwarf shrub for the border. It should not exceed 3 feet in height and blooms in mid-May. 4"-6" \$6.00; 6"-9" \$7.00

**MEDIUM GROWING RHODODENDRONS**

The hybrids in this section vary in height from 5 to 8 feet. They are suited for the shrub border behind the dwarf types or as specimens to lend substance and background for other plants. Some of them are admirable as accent shrubs around taller buildings or as grouping on a shady lawn.

*Shades of Pink*

**AZOR** (Griersonianum x discolor) B \*\*\*; H-4 xxx  
A June flowering hybrid with very large salmon pink trumpet shaped blossoms. This is a very attractive variety, the best of the late flowering pinks becoming 8 feet as it matures. 9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

**DAMOZEL**—See New Introductions, page 6.

**GALLOPER LIGHT**

This charming Azaleodendron is a Rothschild creation resembling Broughtonii Aureum in habit but with built up trusses containing 10 to 11 flowers which are a lovely rose pink on the lobes, white in the interior of the flower and flushed yellow in the throat. Blooms about the middle of May. 9"-12" \$7.50



LADY BLIGH



## MEDIUM SHADES OF PINK—Cont.

### LADY BESSBOROUGH VAR. ROBERTE

(discolor x campylocarpum var. elatum)  
B \*\*\*\*; H-3 xxxx  
This handsome hybrid is of medium habit and carries rounded trusses of large flowers which are a lovely pink shaded yellow. This is considered one of the best of the Exbury hybrids. Blooms about the middle of May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### LADY BLIGH

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

Here is a really first class hybrid of robust constitution and built up trusses of large strawberry red flowers which fade to a very rich pink. Blooms in May, compact habit. Very good and highly recommended. (See color picture, page 13.)

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### LADY CLEMENTINE MITFORD

A; H-3 xx

This beautiful hybrid has greyish leaves and tight trusses of peach pink flowers which have a darker margin. Very hardy. Blooms in the latter part of May. Withstood 10 degrees below zero and no damage was done to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00



COUNTESS OF DERBY



FABIA

### MRS. C. B. VAN NES

B \*\*; H-4 xxx

A beautiful shade of deep pink. Blooms in early May and very much admired at the Rhododendron shows in Portland and Seattle.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### MRS. FURNIVAL

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

The striking flowers borne in round tight trusses are clear light pink with a distinctive blotch on the upper petal. The foliage is a handsome dark green and for succession of bloom plant with Mrs. G. W. Leak. Withstood 10 degrees below zero and no damage to either foliage or flower bud.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### NAOMI (Aurora x Fortunei)

B \*\*\*\*; H-2 xxxx

We consider Naomi and its varieties to be one of the most outstanding group of hybrids sent to us from Exbury. The various Naomi forms listed below have a neat, sturdy habit and resemble the Loderis in appearance. However, unlike the Loderis, they are compact in habit, with smaller leaves and will withstand more exposure. The trusses are rounded, composed of from 9 to 10 flowers, which individually are fully five inches wide.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### NAOMI A. M. VAR.

Flowers edged with pink, deeper yellow throat.

### NAOMI VAR. EARLY DAWN

Flowers pale pink.

### NAOMI VAR. EXBURY

Flowers soft rosy pink suffused pale biscuit yellow.

### NAOMI VAR. GLOW

Flowers bright pink.

### NAOMI VAR. NAUTILUS

Flowers pale pink, frilled edge, cream inside and veined rosy mauve.

### NAOMI VAR. CARISSIMA

Flowers pale pink, creamy inside.

### NAOMI VAR. PINK BEAUTY

Flowers deep pink.

### NAOMI VAR. HOPE

Flowers pink, mauve tinged.

### NAOMI VAR. ASTARTE

Flowers very pale pink.

### ROYAL FLUSH (cinnabarinum x Maddenii E \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxx)

One of the parents of Lady Chamberlain and Lady Roseberry and similar in many respects to its offspring. We are offering the pink and orange forms of this outstanding hybrid made by J. C. Williams. Blooms the middle of May. An outstanding plant for covering a protected wall or fence, especially valuable in California.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### VANESSA A. (Soulbut x Griersonianum)

This lovely hybrid was made by Lord Aberconway, Bodnant, Wales. Its trusses of eight to nine broadly funnel shaped flowers are a rich salmon pink with a darker throat. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

## Shades of Red

### BEAU BRUMMELL (Essex Scarlet x eriogynum)

B \*\*

This is a medium compact variety bearing large trusses of brilliant scarlet flowers. Blooms in early June.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### C. B. VAN NES

B \*\*; H-4 xx

A splendid hybrid with scarlet trusses of waxy bell shaped flowers, erect habit, and good foliage. Blooms in mid-April and a stunning variety.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### CINNABARINUM V. ROYLEI

An attractive species from Southwestern China which grows up to 6 feet high. The pendant tubular flowers which flare to a skirt at the mouth are a beautiful shade of port wine red. This is one of the parents of *Royal Flush*, *Lady Chamberlain*, and *Lady Roseberry* which, of course, resemble the above species. However, this is more hardy than any of its progeny.

6"-9" \$4.50; 9"-12" \$5.50

### F. C. PUDDLE (neriiflorum x Griersonianum)

H-4 xx

A compact grower with orange red flowers, this variety has taken many awards at the Royal Horticultural Society Shows in England. Flowers in late April.

6"-9" \$4.00; 9"-12" \$5.00

TEN PER CENT OFF ON SIX OR MORE PLANTS ORDERED FROM THIS CATALOG





MARS

**MEDIUM SHADES OF RED—Continued**

**GLOWING EMBERS** (Griersonianum x Romany Chal)

Henny & Brydon No. 172. A four star species and a first class hybrid combined to make an outstanding Rhododendron. The brilliant geranium scarlet flowers, of excellent substance, are carried in tight trusses of from 10 to 12 flowers. The foliage is dull green with an upright habit. The flowers appear in early June. Highly recommended.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

**GRENADIER**—See New Introductions, page 6.

**IBEX** (Griersonianum x pocophorum)

Described in the 1948 Rhododendron Year Book as follows: "An attractive plant with dome shaped trusses of about 10 funnel shaped flowers of Delft rose. The corolla is 2 inches long and 3 inches broad with dark spotting in the upper petals." Our stock was obtained from Exbury and the flowers opened on April 6th. They tally with the official description in every respect except that the flowers opened a scarlet and faded to a deep rose.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

**IVANHOE** (Chanticleer x Griersonianum)

Described in the 1946 Rhododendron Year Book as follows: "Fine trusses of wide campanulate flowers, about 3½ inches across of a brilliant red color, very faintly mottled on the upper petals in a darker shade of the same red." An Exbury hybrid of medium habit blooming in May. 9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

**JEAN MARIE DE MONTAGUE**

B

Here is a variety that possesses all the attributes of a four star hybrid. It ultimately becomes a rounded shrub some 6 feet high with dull green handsome foliage which is most ornamental. The rounded trusses of bright crimson flowers are a joy to behold and appear towards the middle of May. This variety is highly recommended and ought to be in every collection.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

**J. H. VAN NES**

Handsome foliage and large trusses of soft red blossoms make this one of the most popular of the medium growing hybrids. The flowers are brightened by the light shading in the throat, making a cheerful sight in early May.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

**KARKOV** (Griersonianum x Red Admiral)

Described in the 1947 Rhododendron Year Book as: "A very attractive variety with a compact globular truss of about 16 flowers on short glandular pedicels. The funnel shaped five lobed corolla is 3 inches long and measures 3½ inches across the crimped and waved mouth. In color it is a uniform carmine rose, faintly and evenly spotted." Dull green foliage; blooms in May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

**MARS**

B \*\*\*; H-2 xxxx

Here is a wonderful dark true red with tight compact trusses that bloom in late May. Compact habit, large dark green leaves and becoming 6 feet high. This Rhododendron withstood 10 degrees below zero and no damage was done to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

**MATADOR** (strigillosum x Griersonianum)

Described in the 1946 Rhododendron Year Book as follows: "The truss contains 10 or 12 broadly funnel shaped flowers 2½ inches long and 3 inches wide at the mouth. The color is Turkey Red and the three upper lobes of the corolla are faintly spotted." Blooms in April and was raised by Lord Aberconway.

9"-12" \$7.50

**RADIUM**—See New Introductions, page 6.

**ROMANY CHAL**

(Moser's Maroon x eriogynum)

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

A medium growing hybrid with handsome foliage and full rounded trusses of rich crimson scarlet flowers which open in early June. An absolute must for a late red and very highly recommended.

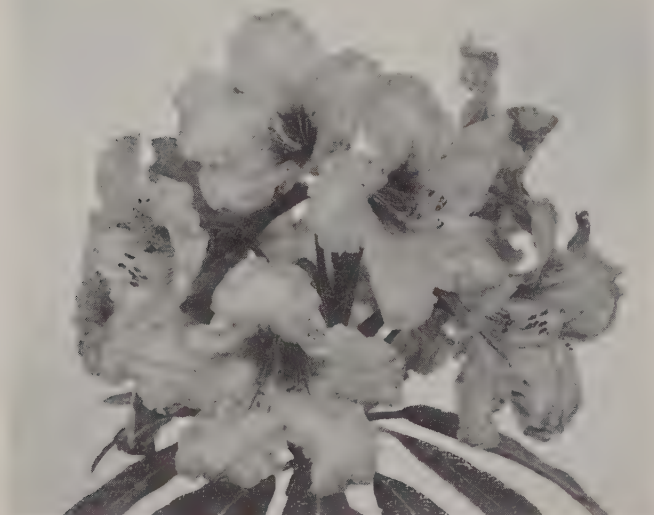
9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

**TALLY HO** (Griersonianum x eriogynum)

C \*\*\*\*; H-5 xxxxx

Wherever it can be grown this outstanding variety is well worth a place in every collection. The flowers are bright scarlet, the color of a huntsman's coat, and open in June. The plant has attractive foliage and a bushy habit. It is limited to sheltered gardens in the Pacific coast and Long Island, or similar climates.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00



MATADOR



NAOMI



**VANGUARD** (venator x Griersonianum)

An excellent hybrid from the Marquis of Headfort's garden. Medium compact in habit with graceful trusses of scarlet, funnel shaped flowers. Both parents are first rate species and their offspring is certainly a beauty. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

**VULCAN** (Mars x Griersonianum)

B \*\*, H-3 xxx

This hybrid is an excellent combination of two first class parents. From its performance, we would say it has inherited all the finer qualities from both sides. It attains maturity at around 6 feet, has a rounded habit, dark green pointed leaves, and the numerous rounded trusses are an intense scarlet. We were pleasantly surprised to discover that it withstood 10 degrees below zero and showed no damage to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

*Lavender and Blue Shades***AUGUSTINII**

C \*\*\*\*

A species from approximately 10,000 ft. altitude in S. W. China. It eventually becomes a compact shrub about 6 feet in height and about the same in width. As the young growth develops, the narrow pointed leaves have a lovely bronze cast to them before they turn to a pleasing shade of soft green. The flowers, which appear in May are in clusters of 3 and occur in such profusion as to almost obscure the foliage. Each blossom is about 2½ inches wide, flattish in shape, and with stamens and pistil long exserted. We are confident that this will become one of the most popular blue evergreen, flowering shrubs in the garden.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00



GRENADIER

**AUGUSTINII MAGOR'S FORM**

Soft blue mauve with a green eye.

**AUGUSTINII TOWERCOURT FORM**

Deep blue mauve.

**AUGUSTINII ROTHSCHILD'S FORM**

Deep blue mauve with a darker eye.

**AUGUSTINII VAR. CAERULEUM**

Seedlings from a selected blue form. Excellent for massing in the shrub border.

**BLUE PETER**

A \*\*\*, H-2 xxx

This hybrid is unexcelled in its color class. It has a spreading habit and does not exceed 5 feet in height although it is much greater in width. The rich green foliage provides an excellent foil for the large compact trusses of pale lavender blue flowers. Each blossom has a distinct dark blotch on the upper petal. This striking hybrid blooms in early May and has withstood 10 degrees below zero without damage to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

**PURPLE SPLENDOR**

A \*\*\*, H-3 xxx

The finest purple in cultivation. The wavy edged flowers are a rich deep purple with a darker blotch on the upper petal. They bloom in late May or early June. Withstood 10 degrees below zero with no damage to either foliage or flower buds. (See picture on front cover.)

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00



BLUE PETER

**SUSAN**

A \*\*\*

This is a campanulatum hybrid with rounded trusses of lavender blue. Its flowers appear in the middle of May. This variety withstood 10 degrees below zero with no damage to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

*White and Light Colored Types***LODER'S WHITE**

B \*\*\*\*, H-4 xxxxx

Considered the best white Rhododendron in cultivation for all purpose planting. The truss is well formed and the individual flowers are very large, frilled, opening with a tinge of pink and fading to a silvery white. It blooms in early May.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

**MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS**

A \*\*\*

A vigorous growing hybrid which will attain 8 feet in height with many large built up trusses of ivory-white flowers with an attractive blotch on the upper petal. This is indeed a worthwhile hybrid, blooming towards the end of May and hardy enough to withstand 10 degrees below zero at our nursery without damage to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

**SWEET SIMPLICITY**

A \*\*

This is a very hardy hybrid with dull green leaves and tight trusses of white flowers, edged clear pink. Blooms in late May and withstands 10 degrees below zero with no damage to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

*Shades of Yellow***BROUGHTONII AUREUM**

C \*\*\*, H-3 xxx

An Azaleodendron of great merit. The bushy plants produce an abundance of rounded trusses which have yellow flowers with darker blotches on the upper petals, blooming toward the end of May. Planted with Purple Splendor, the two colors make a splendid contrast.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

**CARITA** (Naomi x campylocarpum)

This lovely new hybrid has trusses with 12 to 13 large flowers which are widely funnel shaped and a delightful shade of pale lemon. It blooms around the middle of May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

**DIANE** (campylocarpum x Mrs. Lindsay Smith)

H-3 xxx

A lovely hybrid which requires partial shade to be seen at its best. The well formed trusses of individually large pale yellow flowers make a perfect contrast to the lush green foliage. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00



## MEDIUM SHADES OF YELLOW—Continued

### GLADYS (campylocarpum x Fortunei)

A vigorous grower with attractive foliage and large pale yellow trusses. An excellent hybrid which blooms in May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### HALCYONE (Souliei x Lady Bessborough)

This hybrid with graceful trusses of deep cream cup-shaped flowers was much admired at the Exbury estate during the last Rhododendron conference. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$7.50



J. H. VAN NES

### HARVEST MOON

B

An outstanding hybrid with handsome foliage and tight rounded trusses of deep cream flowers which have a carmine blotch within. This is a Sloccock hybrid which blooms in late May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### IDEALIST (Wardii x Naomi)

Described in the 1946 Rhododendron Year Book as follows: "This hybrid has bold trusses of 10 to 12 wide campanulate flowers which are very pale Greenish Yellow." Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$7.50

### LUTESCENS F.C.C. FORM

This lovely species from Western China which becomes 8 feet high when fully grown is an attractive companion for the Augustinis. In spring the foliage is a bronze red, turning green as the season advances. The flowers appear in April and are an attractive primrose yellow with light green spots in the upper petals. This First Class Certificate form is a very attractive shrub for open shady places.

9"-12" \$7.50

### MRS. BETTY ROBERTSON

A highly desirable Dutch hybrid of medium, compact growth and rounded trusses of huge cup shaped flowers. Each blossom is 4 inches wide, rich yellow with carmine markings in the interior. Blooms in mid-May and really first rate.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

## Blends of Orange and Yellow

### LADY CHAMBERLAIN VAR. CHELSEA

C \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxxx

This hybrid, along with Lady Roseberry and their various forms, offer a distinct "break" in Rhododendrons. The blue green foliage is very attractive and the tubular flowers are carried in pendant trusses of from six to eight. The waxy tubes are fully 3 inches long and flare to 2 inches wide at the mouth. The color is a lovely orange pink. An excellent plant for training against a protected wall or trellis. It blooms in late May and is of upright slender growth.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### LADY CHAMBERLAIN VAR. GLEAM

C \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxxx

(cinnabarinum v. Roylei x Royal Flush, orange var.) Same as above except the flowers are a striking orange yellow with crimson tipped petals.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### LADY ROSEBERRY

C \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxxx

(cinnabarinum x Roylei x Royal Flush, pink form) Almost identical to Lady Chamberlain except that the flowers are a soft rose-pink overlaid and flushed carmine.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### MARGARET DUNN (discolor x Fabia)

H-3 xxx

A most outstanding hybrid introduced by Lord Swaythling and certainly a lovely color combination. The trusses contain from 8 to 9 flowers which are 3 inches long, widely funnel shaped, apricot in the tube and flushed shell pink on the lobes. Blooms in late May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### MARGARET DUNN VAR. GOLDEN BELLE

(discolor x Fabia)

Henny & Brydon No. 160. An excellent clone out of the Margaret Dunn cross, similar in many respects to the variety Talisman but with larger flowers and deeper yellow in the throat. Really quite an outstanding variety and something quite different in Rhododendrons. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$7.50

### MARGARET DUNN VAR. TALISMAN

H-3 xxx

This is a clonal form selected by us out of the Margaret Dunn cross and is similar to Margaret Dunn except that the interior is suffused yellow with pink shadings toward the lobes.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### MOHAMET (dichroanthum x Tally Ho)

Described in the 1946 Rhododendron Year Book as follows: "it bears five to six flowers in the truss, each being 2 inches deep and 2½ inches across with a very large calyx of the same red color as the corolla, on the inside the color is concentrated towards the slightly frilled edge, the center of each petal being rather yellower." Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00



MRS. G. W. LEAK



## TALL GROWING RHODODENDRONS

### *Shades of Pink*

#### **ALICE**

B \*\*: H-3 xx

An old favorite of easy growth and large conical trusses of deep pink fading to rose. Blooms in the middle of May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

#### **BETTY WORMALD**

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

A superior Pink Pearl, blooming a week later with a large truss of carmine pink flowers and a pale purple marking on the upper petal. Blooms from the middle to last of May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

#### **COUNTESS OF DERBY**

(Pink Pearl x Cynthia)

B \*\*: H-3 xx

This superb hybrid combines the good qualities of two old favorites, Pink Pearl and Cynthia. Strong growing with excellent foliage and large trusses of rose pink flowers which are attractively marked on the upper lobes. Blooms at the end of May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

#### **FAGGETTER'S FAVORITE**

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

A strong compact Griffithianum hybrid with handsome foliage and tall conical trusses of a beautiful shell pink. Blooms in early May at the same time as the pink dogwood with which it combines beautifully.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

#### **MADAME FR. J. CHAUVIN**

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

This lovely hybrid has a well formed truss with rosy pink flowers which have a deep blotch on a paler center. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00



BETTY WORMALD

#### **MARINUS KOSTER**

B \*\*: H-3 xxx

A strong growing Dutch hybrid with well formed trusses of large deep pink flowers with soft brown markings inside. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

#### **MRS. E. C. STERLING**

B \*\*

A Griffithianum hybrid of good habit. The very tight conical truss has flowers colored blush pink fading to lilac. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

#### **MRS. G. W. LEAK**

B \*\*\*; H-4 xxx

A striking hybrid of erect growth and dull green foliage. The large conical trusses are an exciting shade of deep pink and the upper petals are marked with a conspicuous blotch. Very highly recommended and a wonderful color.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00



CYNTHIA

#### **MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU**

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

Most attractive tall trusses of rose pink flowers with pale yellow blotches on the upper petals. It blooms in May, and withstood 10 degrees below zero with no damage to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

#### **PINK PEARL**

B \*\*: H-3 xx

Huge trusses of large flowers of a lovely shade of rose pink fading to blush. This is a very strong grower and blooms in May. (Color picture on back cover.)

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### *Shades of Red*

#### **BIBIANII** (Moser's Maroon x arboreum)

B \*\*

An excellent hybrid with handsome dark green foliage. The blood red flowers are carried in rounded trusses which appear in early May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

#### **CYNTHIA**

B \*: H-3 xx

This is a well known and popular hybrid of strong growth and with large trusses of rosy red flowers. Blooms in May. Color picture on page 13.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

#### **DAVID**

B

A first class hybrid out of an unknown seed parent and Hugo Koster. It bears a striking resemblance to Earl of Athlone but is much superior in habit and with larger and more intense blood red spherical truss. This is a Lord Swaythling hybrid which blooms in mid-May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

#### **EARL OF ATHLONE**

B \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxxx

One of the finest blood red hybrids which has received many awards at flower shows. The well formed trusses are of good substance and bloom in late April.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

#### **GILL'S CRIMSON**

B \*\*\*\*; H-5 xxx

A Griffithianum hybrid with dark blood red waxy flowers in compact, rounded trusses. Blooms in April.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

**TEN PER CENT OFF ON SIX OR MORE PLANTS ORDERED FROM THIS CATALOG**



# TALL GROWING TYPES—Continued

## Blue and Lavender Shades



MRS. CHARLES PEARSON

### A. BEDFORD

B \*\*

The flowers of this variety are large lavender blue with a darker eye. Similar to Blue Peter but a much stronger grower. Blooms in May and withstood 10 degrees below zero and no damage to either foliage or flower buds.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

### MRS. CHAS. PEARSON

B \*\*

Immense flowers of blush mauve spotted burnt sienna. This lovely shrub has very good dark green foliage, is a strong grower and blooms in May.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### VAN NES SENSATION

B; H-4 xx

This Rhododendron was very much admired at the 1948 Show in Portland. It is a strong grower with enormous foliage and trusses of pale lilac flowers. Handsome bloom.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

## White and Light Colored Types

### BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH

B \*\*\*; H-3 xxx

This strong growing Griffithianum hybrid has handsome foliage and large conical trusses of white flowers which are speckled with dull crimson on the upper petals. It blooms in early May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

### DR. STOCKER (caucasicum x Griffithianum)

B \*\*\*; H-4 xxx

A good foliage item with large ivory white flowers with a few dull crimson markings at the base. It blooms in early April.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

### LODERI (Griffithianum x Fortunei)

C \*\*\*\*

The entire Loderi group includes the most outstanding hybrids in cultivation. The flowers are all very large, measuring up to six or seven inches in diameter on established plants and are fragrant. This variety opens shell pink fading to white and the petals are ruffled at the edges. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### LODERI PINK DIAMOND

C \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxxx

Blush pink flowers.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### LODERI KING GEORGE

C \*\*\*\*

Giant trusses of ivory white.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### LODERI SIR JOSEPH HOOKER

C \*\*\*\*; H-4 xxxx

Deep shell pink flowers.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### LODERI SUPERLATIVE

Giant white flowers with the interior flushed pale yellow.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### LODERI VENUS

Huge trusses of shell pink flowers.

9"-12" \$5.00; 12"-15" \$6.00

### MOTHER OF PEARL

B \*\*\*; H-4 xxx

A beautiful sport from the old favorite Pink Pearl. Its flowers, carried on huge trusses, open a pale blush and turn to pure white. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

### SAPPHO

A; H-3 xx

A vigorous growing plant with dark green leaves and rounded trusses of white flowers which have a conspicuous dark blotch on the upper petals. This is a striking hybrid and very hardy, having withstood 10 degrees below zero with no damage to either foliage or flower buds. Blooms in late May.

9"-12" \$4.00; 12"-15" \$5.00

### WHITE SWAN (decorum x Pink Pearl)

B \*\*\*

An exceptionally fine Rhododendron with attractive foliage. The trusses are very tall, built up, and the individual flowers are large, slightly suffused pink in the early stages but eventually becoming pure white. We consider this to be the finest white Rhododendron. Blooms in May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00

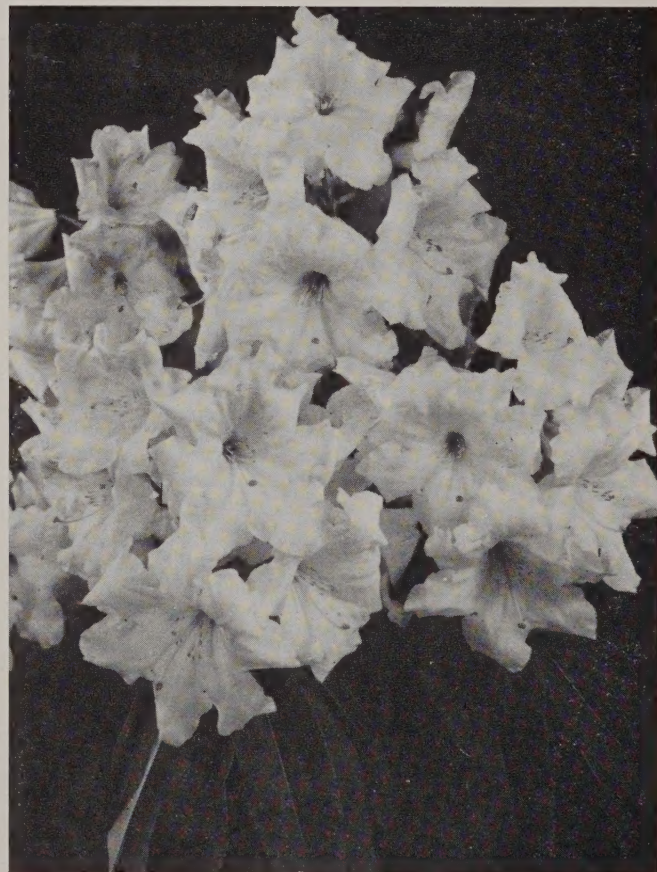
## Shades of Yellow

### CHINA (Wightii x Fortunei)

B \*\*\*

An excellent hybrid between two outstanding species with beautiful foliage and tall trusses of pale ochre flowers which have a conspicuous red marking in the throat. This is a Slocock hybrid and blooms in May.

9"-12" \$6.00; 12"-15" \$7.00



LODERI KING GEORGE



# PLANTS for the Connoisseur

## TWO CAMELLIAS OF MERIT

The late Mr. J. C. Williams of Caerhaeys in England made an outstanding contribution to our gardens when he combined *C. saluenensis* with *C. japonica* to create the Williamsii hybrids. They are hardy to zero temperatures, flower profusely over a long period, and clean themselves by dropping the flowers to the ground when mature so that the plants are never marred by faded flowers. As if that were not enough, they are very easy to grow and will flower equally as well in shade or sun.

**C. J. C. WILLIAMS**—An erect and well branched shrub with neat foliage about half the size of the regular japonicas. The 6 to 8 petaled flowers are deep pink in the bud and when open are 4" across and a lovely rose pink. The golden yellow anthers provide a pleasing contrast. Not only are the flowers produced at the terminals but they also appear in the axils of the leaves. The blossoms begin to appear about the first week in February and continue until the end of April. We have noted that severe frosts might damage the open flowers but the buds continue to open without any apparent ill effects.

**C. MARY CHRISTIAN**—Just as desirable as J. C. Williams but with deeper pink flowers which are more cup shaped than the preceding.

1 Year—own root .....\$5.00 each  
2 Year—own root, branched and budded.... 7.50 each

## EXBURY AZALEAS

The seedlings, which are being offered for the first time, have been grown from seed sent to us direct from the famous gardens of the late Lionel Rothschild at Exbury, near Southampton in England. This strain is unexcelled for its range of color and the size of its flowers. The colors are clear shades of orange, crimson, pink, and yellow. Not only are the flowers outstanding for their size but the broad rounded petals provide a more striking display than ordinarily seen in the so-called Mollis hybrids. We hope to have named varieties to offer in the very near future and at present our stock of the selected seedlings is quite scarce.

6"-9" \$2.50 each

## PIERIS FORRESTII

We have now accumulated sufficient stock of this charming evergreen so that we are in a position to offer a limited quantity for sale. It is an erect shrub, possibly attaining a height of 5 feet, whose young growth is remarkably beautiful in its scarlet coloring. The mature shrub in the first stages of growth is a never to be forgotten sight. Like its near relative, *P. japonica*, commonly called Andromeda, the flower panicles are formed in autumn and open in spring to a clear white. This species ought to do well on the Pacific Coast and in gardens comparable in climate to Long Island.

9" to 12".....\$2.75 each  
12" to 15".....\$3.50 each

## Eastern Customers--

### PLEASE NOTE:--

We have been in correspondence with numerous customers located in the warmer areas of Long Island and southward through the more temperate regions of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. From their reports, we judge that varieties which are marked "A" and "B" in our catalogue would succeed in the aforementioned localities. Prospective customers are invited to write us for information regarding the varieties most suited for trial in their gardens.

During the winter of 1949-50, temperatures at our nursery dropped to 10 degrees below zero. Accordingly we have indicated the varieties which have best withstood these low temperatures by inserting a note after the descriptive matter in each case. Incidentally, all of the hybrids listed in our catalogue were undamaged under lath house protection. Those in the open field without shade had some burn above the snow line and in some instances were killed completely, but on the whole we are pleased to report that even under these sub-normal conditions the loss due to cold was limited to the "C", "D" and "E" varieties and then only in the open field.

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RHODODENDRON, PINK PEARL

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VULCAN—Medium growing scarlet . . . . .	9"-12"	\$5.00

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